

IF YOU VISIT
THE CINEMAS
frequently
and your eyes get tired,
you should be fitted with
accurate glasses.
FOR YOUR EYES' SAKE!
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

December 17, 1920, Temperature 65.

Barometer 30.03

Rainfall 0.10 inch.

Humidity 73.

December 17, 1919, Temperature 60.

JEYES



No. 18,136.

五拜禮

號七十月二十年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1920.

日八初月一十庚戌年九國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY CAILLER'S CHOCOLATES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY, NEATLY PACKED
in ELEGANT BOXES of 1 lb., 2 lbs. & 4 lbs.

The first shipment of really high-class
Chocolates that are EQUAL TO
PRE-WAR QUALITY.

At very reasonable prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. (THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).

Motor Cars for Sale and Hire.
Garages at

24, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 452 & 2552. 25, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

BURMA CHERROOTS In Different Sizes.

MODERATE PRICES.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

38-40, Queen's Road Central.

THE WING ON CO., LTD. UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Phone 196

Phone 198



JUST ARRIVED

LADIES' & GENTS'

GEO. E. KEITH

SMART FOOTWEAR

BOOTS AND SHOES

COMFORTABLE WHEN NEW
STYLISH WHEN OLD

AH MEN AND HING CHEONG TAILORS

DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS
have REMOVED to

No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CAPE WINES

CLARET
DRAKENSTEIN (Hook Style)
SAVIGNON BLANC (Hook Style)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELLERY

do not forget that you have to take more care in the choice
of your dealer than you would with other merchandise.
Buy reputable goods from a reputable firm.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

French firm. Est. 1860.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3.1 3/16
To-day's opening rate 3.1 3/16

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BARTERING PROBLEM.

LONDON, December 14th.
Mr. Lloyd George has instituted inquiries with representative business men in the hope of discovering practical means for the establishment of a system of bartering between Great Britain and foreign countries. Artificial methods of adjusting the exchange are being considered. If European commodities can be brought to Great Britain by barter, carrying on or small peddling exchanges will eventually right themselves.

STARVING CHILDREN.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.
President Wilson has appealed to Americans to contribute to the relief of starving children in Central Europe. He has announced that he will adopt twenty children as his own temporary wards.

WINTER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, December 14th.
Almost record cold weather prevails in England. Thirty-three degrees of frost has been registered in Northamptonshire and 16 in London. Skating is proceeding on the Thames Valley ponds. Heavy snowstorms have occurred everywhere. Winter sports are general throughout the country.

RUSSIAN TRADE TREATY.

LONDON, December 14th.
The Daily Chronicle says M. Krasin has submitted to the Government the Russian amendments to the Trade treaty which aim at the elimination of the clause regarding the Bolshevik propaganda and the removal of the stipulation regarding the recognition of private debts. Russia also demands British legislation safeguarding Russian gold from attachment by private persons seeking to recover money due from Russia.

The Daily Chronicle adds that the negotiations have taken a most unfavourable turn in view of the above demands.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

SYDNEY, December 14th.
The Minister of Agriculture estimates that the damage done by storms in the wheat-fields amounts to \$5,000,000. An overseas market will have to be found for the damaged grain.

AEROPLANE CRASH.

LONDON, December 14th.
A Handley Page Paris-London aeroplane crashed at Crickwood. It fouled a tree while leaving the aerodrome, and burst into flames. It is reported that the pilot, the mechanic and two passengers were killed, and six passengers were injured.

CONSTANTINE.

LYONS, December 14th.
Ex-King Constantine and family have left by the ordinary train for Venice, en route for Greece.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.
The Senate has passed a resolution directing the revival of the War Finance Corporation, in order to offer relief to farmers.

AMERICAN NAVY.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.
The first scout cruiser planned for the American Navy, was launched at Tacoma. It is of 7,500 tons, with a speed of nearly 34 knots. It has 12.6-inch guns, and 2 torpedo-tubes.

DUTCH-JUGO-SLAV RUPTURE.

THE HAGUE, December 14th.
The diplomatic relations between the Dutch and the Jugo-Slav Governments have been broken off owing to differences over the treatment of the Dutch Consul at Belgrade. The Dutch Government has recalled the Dutch Minister at Belgrade, while the Serbian Charge d'Affaires at the Hague has been informed that his presence is superfluous.

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF.

LONDON, Dec. 14.
The organization of the national appeal in aid of the sufferers from the famine in China is making good progress. The Lord Mayor presides over a meeting at the Mansion House on Thursday (December 16). The speakers include Sir John Jordan, Sir Chas. Addis, and the ex-Chinese Minister in London (Mr. Alfred Sze), while the organization throughout the country is superintended over by Mr. Donovan, ex-Postmaster of Shanghai. The movement is being warmly supported by the Foreign Office. It is announced that the Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Staffs in Britain are contributing 20 per cent. of their salaries towards the Famine Fund for a period of three months.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

MAKESSELLES, Dec. 14.
M. Long, Governor-General of Indo-China, has arrived here. In an interview, he said that the Government's bold policy is bearing fruit in Indo-China, and is not costing France a single centime. He urged commercial expansion, and emphasized the fact that the natives' purchasing power is increasing and the country is perfectly orderly.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.
The Daily Mail, in a leader, urges action in regard to the training of Chinese students in Great Britain to avoid the decline of our trade with China, especially in view of the activities of France, America and Japan. It points out the significance of Japan's remitting her portion of the Boxer Indemnity for the establishment of an engineering school in China staffed by Japanese, and the fact that the Chinese Minister, Mr. Alfred Sze graduated in Cornell University, while Dr. Wellington Koo graduated in Columbia University.

MIXED BATHING.

BATH SETS THE LEAD.

RETURN TO THE OLD TRADITION.

If anywhere in the jostling modern world the voice of Elegance is heard it is at Bath. Since Beau Nash quelled a princess and told a duchess how to dress, the country has ever recognised that the taste of Bath is supreme. Now Bath has spoken, and a much-voiced cause is decided. Though younger boroughs may murmur against it, henceforth for all of us mixed bathing is lawful. The waters of King Bladud this week receive both sexes together. The cavilling moralist may complain that Bath has changed its mind once already. In the eighteenth century, in the days when Nash gave laws, the men and women and boys and girls were all in her waters together. This is the old usage. When Mr. Peppys looked into the bath he "found the King and Queen full of a mixed lot, good and bad," and so it was there and everywhere in Europe, as it had been for many a century. True, fathers of the Church warned the faithful that bathing was to be permitted only for the sake of cleanliness, never for amusement, and there is no doubt their censure was excited by their horror of the bathing, which was mixed. True, the more systere matrons of Rome in the early days of Rome's empire would not use the public baths. Earlier still, a father would not bathe with his son. But the broad fact is that for fifteen hundred years or more Bath, like the rest of the civilised world, permitted mixed bathing. What were the motives, what was the gain or loss, of the nineteenth century separation of the sexes we will not now inquire. It is but an episode. Bath has spoken, and the old order is restored. But we hope that the ancient city will be mindful of its traditions. There are ample records of the customs of the past and its decorations. The bathers of Bath should be required by its modern Beau Nash to endure themselves in the historic elegance, the masculine waistcoats and feminine ribbons, and to refresh themselves from navigable trays. Thus a new and piquant attraction will be added to Bath's many charms. We have nothing but approval for the new decision. We dare not say "the world's great age begins anew, the golden years return," but a reference to the golden age be misconstrued, but we heartily welcome the return to the old tradition. In Bath, of all places, there should be no insistence on the fleeting fashions of yesterday or on morose restrictions. Yet we cannot regret that for a while there was a law of separation. Imagination in a shudder of despair declines to picture Kane Austin's heroines permitting themselves mixed bathing, but Bath would not be what it is if they had not walked its streets, nor would English life be the same without them. Who dare invent the alternations which mixed bathing would demand, in "Pickwick"? Vainly we yearn for the comments of Sam Weller on the theme. But we are far better without them. Who would wish to complicate the passions of the affairs Winkle-Dowler with a mixed bathing motive? Who does not turn from the horrible suggestion of Mr. Pickwick's "of a mixed lot" in the King and Queen?

WAICHOV DESTITUATES.

BISHOP POZZONI'S APPEAL.

FURTHER DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

We are requested by Bishop Pozzoni to publish his grateful acknowledgment of the following donations received by him in response to his appeal on behalf of the Waichow Destitutes:

Already acknowledged	\$776.00
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	500.00
Mr. Marques	5.00
Mrs. A. Leong	10.00
Wa Yan School, 1st Standard	30.00
Wa Yan School, 2nd Standard	20.00
Wa Yan School, 3rd Standard	16.00
Mr. Chui Yan	10.00
Collected by a friend	125.00
Mr. G. P. de Martin	25.00
Mr. J. M. Noronha	10.00
Messrs. R. A. Tyrrell and Brewer	10.00
Mrs. T. L. Pereira	10.00
Mr. M. F. Lawrence	10.00
Collected by Rev. Fr. Sita	63.95
Collected by Mr. Chow San Sham	60.10
Messrs. Noronha & Co.	50.00
Mr. E. Bulding	2.00
Rev. Fr. R.A.M.C.	2.00
Collected by the Chinese St. Joseph's Society	106.50
Collected by the Misses M. Remedios, Xavier and Archdeacon	114.50
Collected by Miss Adeline Demise	39.80
Mr. A. Baptista	5.00
Collected by the Rev. Fr. Spada	188.00
Mr. Chan Chun	10.00
Collected by Mrs. Becker, Canton, as per list below	90.00
Compradore Dept., J. M. da Rocha & Co.	25.00
Mr. Li Chan Hing and Family	25.00
Mr. Mo King Ting and Family	10.00
Messrs. Tai Hong	10.00
Mr. Li Kwok Shi	25.00
Messrs. Kwang Nguan Sang	10.00
Mr. Kong Har	5.00
Mr. Li Yam Kov	5.00
Miss Ngan Ngau	10.00
Messrs. Wo Cheong	5.00
Mr. Ching King Sing	10.00
Compradore Dept. of the Union Trading Co.	10.00
Messrs. Yu Cheong Loong	5.00
Messrs. Nam Shing	5.00
Messrs. Lun On	5.00
Messrs. Sing Cheong	5.00
Messrs. Kwong Lee Ching	5.00
Compradore Dept. of Hogg, Karanjia & Co.	5.00
Anonymous	1.00
Messrs. Mow Fung	10.00
Messrs. Wing Tack	10.00
Anonymous	10.00
Compradore Dept. of the International Banking Corporation	20.00
Compradore Dept. of the Bank Line	5.00
Messrs. Wah Kee	5.00
Messrs. Kwong On	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Messrs. Choy Heong	10.00
Messrs. Tai Yau Fong	5.00
Anonymous	5.00
Messrs. Fung Ki Chan	1.00
Messrs. Quan Cheong	5.00
Messrs. Tak Cheung	2.00
Mr. Lu Kam Cheun	1.00
Messrs. Lai Wo	1.00
Messrs. Wing On Cheung	1.00
Total to date	\$2,557.85

Collected by Mrs. Becker, Canton:

Mr. and Mrs. Anciet Becker	\$ 5.40
Mr. B. Christensen	10.00
Mr. C. W. Watson	5.00
Mrs. C. Franco	2.00
Mr. W. Diedricksen	5.00
Mr. J. Jeppesen	10.00
Mr. J. Elysee	3.00
Mr. Leo Fischer	5.00
Mr. R. Grange	2.00
Mr. Charley Reid	5.00
Mrs. J. H. Andersen	5.00
Messrs. Varenne & Proton	10.00
Messrs. Man Chuen	5.00
Mr. Fung Siu Ku (Compradore of Messrs. Manners & Backhouse)	\$5.00
Messrs. Sang Wo Tai	1.00
Mr. Lee Chook Hin	1.00
Mr. Pak Yat Shun	1.00
Mr. Lam Kwok On	2.00
Mr. Ho Tak Pee	2.00
Mr. Leong Ping Cho	2.00
Messrs. Hang Hing	1.00
Mr. Ngow Ly Chee	1.00
Mr. Ng Kee	1.00
Mr. Ng Kai Ming	1.00
Mr. Choi Ty Lee	1.00
Mr. Hip Cheong	1.00

Kwongtung \$20.00 at exchange 11.35=17.60

Total \$20.00

BUSINESS NOTICES

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS — FOR MEN —

A UNIQUE SELECTION OF HIGH-CLASS MEN'S WEAR TO CHOOSE FROM. ALL BEARING THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY AND DEPENDABILITY.

NECKWEAR, GLOVES, PURSES, WALLETS, DRESSING GOWNS, SILK SCARVES, WOOL MUFFLERS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, SOCKS, WALKING STICKS, CARDIGANS, FANCY WAISTCOATS, RUGS.

KREMENTZ
CORRECT JEWELLERY
A VERY "ACCEPTABLE" GIFT

J. T. SHAW

TEL. SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR. TEL. 692. NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

WE NOW HAVE LARGE SUPPLIES OF BEETLE VIRUS.

HARMLESS TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS, SAFE AND CLEANLY TO USE, BUT MOST EFFECTIVE IN THE

EXTERMINATION OF COCKROACHES.

OBTAINABLE FROM

THE PHARMACY
FLETCHER & CO. 22, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China) Ltd.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Telegrams: "Sparkless." Telephone 518

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

(BRANCHES AT HANKOW, DAIREN AND TIENTSIN.)

Representatives throughout China for and affiliated with

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LTD., LONDON.

Wilton Engineering Works, Birmingham.

(Electric Fans, Motors, Pumps, and all kinds of machinery)

Oram & Co., Ltd., London.

(Draws Wire and Carbon Filament Lamps, Radios, etc.)

Fraser & Chalmers Engineering Works, Ltd., India.

(Steam, Diesel, Gas, and Turbine Engines)

First General Cable Works, Southampton.

(Cables, Wires, Fuses, Insulating Materials, etc.)

Chamberlain & Bookham, Ltd., Birmingham.

(Meters for House Service, Power and Traction Purposes)

Salford Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.

(Electric Instruments of all Descriptions)

Peel-Cumner Telephone Works, Ltd., Coventry.

(Complete Telephone Installations, Switch Board, Telephones)

Comar Magnetics & Ignition Co., Ltd., Coventry.

(Magnets for Cars and Aeroplanes)

Express Lift Co., Ltd., London.

(Electric Passenger and Cargo Lifts)

Proctor Fan and Carbon Works, Birmingham.

(Electric Fans, Small-power Motors, Carbon Brushes)

Art Metal and Steel Goods Works, Birmingham.

(Lighting Fixtures, Street Council and Accessories)

LARGE STOCKS CARRIED IN CHINA OF ALL ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

Mr. Arthur C. Diss has arrived from London with a large consignment of all the latest materials including—Black and Blue Coatings—Overcoatings—Fancy Worsted and Tweed Suitings—Flannels—Beal Harris—Beal Shetlands—Brings—Connemaras—Donagals—Sumpool (Solero)—&c.

We guarantee West End cut and fit.

DISS BROS.

Alexandra Buildings.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. 636. Tel. 636.

HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE ENGINE BIPLANES

HANDLEY PAGE LTD.

Cricklewood, London, N.W.2.

Sole Agents for China:

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Hongkong.

NOTICES.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on

TUESDAY, December 21, 1920.

Commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Consignment of High Class

Ladies' and Gents' Boots

and Shoes.

And

A Selection of Ladies' Costumes,

Dresses, Cloaks in Silk and other

materials, (from Paris).

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

on

WEDNESDAY, December 22, 1920,

commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

35 cases Heideck Extra Dry Champagne,

(1918)

15 cases Duz de Monaco Champagne,

(1918)

50 cases Salmander Brandy, . . .

500 cases Salmander Brandy, No. 1.

34 cases Australian Hock.

44 cases Old Tom Gin.

16 cases French Vermouth.

(in lots to suit all purchasers).

On view now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

on

THURSDAY, December 23, 1920

commencing at 5 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Fine Selection of High Class

Cut Crystal Glass-ware,

comprising:—

Bowls, Dishes, Decanters, spirit

bottles, scent bottles, vases, jugs, etc.,

etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 22nd

inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 16, 1920.

FOR SALE

MILNER'S SAFES

Apply to

LAMMERT BROS.,

Duddell Street.

MASSAGE.

Mr. HONDA and Mrs. HONDA

Trained male Masseurs.

13 years' experience.

Formerly at Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS'

RESIDENCES IF REQUESTED.

No. 24, Wyndham Street.

(Opposite to the China Mail).

INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestible food for Infants which keeps good in quality during hot weather (2) LACTOGEN (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3) MILFORD-MAGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days, and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

No. 4 & 5, Commercial Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 1228.

理代泰豐

Xmas Presents

Stamps, Albums,

Lucky Baskets,

and

Toys,

at cheap prices.

Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO.,

DEALERS IN RELIGIOUS BOOKS, TOYS,

PHILATELIC GOODS, SEEDS, &c.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P. O. Box 520. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 49.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

MASSAGE HALL

Graduate from Massage School.

Mrs. HAN INOUECHI

Phone No. 1264.

14 Floor.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

No. 2, Wyndham Street.

(Opposite to the China Mail).

ASAHI BEER

PILSENER BEER

ASAHI BEER

ASAHI BEER

ASAHI BEER

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THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

AND

THE CIGARETTE FOR THE
CONNOISSEUR.

Sold by all Tobacconists

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

ROBBERS I'VE MET.

TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCES.

SOME OF THE PALESTINE SPECIES.

Port Said.—Passing along the Street of David in Jerusalem, I paused a second in doubt as to the turning which led to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, says a special correspondent to the Morning Post. That second was sufficient. A youth with the face of a Fan Lippo angel was at my side. "You desire to go to Church of Saint Sepulchre," he murmured gently. "I will go with you." He was of a serene and gentle beauty. I felt it as something of a privilege that I was to accompany him, to his devotions.

Entering the Church he led me to a shrine, presented me to its guardian priest and urged the claims of holy charity. I parted with ten piastres. He took me up some steps to a group of priests and I was provided with a taper. I paid ten more piastres. That gentle lad then led me to more shrines than I have since been able to rediscover in the church, and at every one I paid out. Finally we arrived at a very shabby place with a very shabby priest in charge of the collection plate. By this time I had misgivings as to my homeward vaticum, and my contributions had fallen to a five piastre basis.

"This is the Armenian church, a very poor, a very unhappy church," said the young angel reproachfully, as I fished for a five piastre note. Mortified with shame I paid over twenty piastres.

Then our devotions ended and the little saint led me out to the street. He offered to conduct me to some other church. But I felt that I must not fall into the ways of the Pharisees and be ostentatious in religious practices. Besides I was by this time barely solvent. So I refused.

"It is twenty-five piastres," he said in a voice of gold.

So he was a guide after all! I paid ten in the hope that he would swear. He took it with a sad resignation as a just man takes the taunts of the wicked. I learned afterwards that he would get 50 per cent. commission on what I had given to the priests.

The chief of the tribe was absent when I called at their tents not far from Jericho. One of the old men received me and coffee was prepared, bitter, and without sugar. Soon after the chief appeared, who had learned that my visit was expected, and had hurried back to his tent. Coffee was served again this time with sugar—a little store of the precious sweet was obtained from the chief's tent. We conversed through an interpreter and then had a friendly, silent smoke. He broke the silence.

"The light and the fragrance which our honoured guest has brought to our tents will now be soon taken away. He will stay with us many days or at best until the next day." I was regretfully insistent that I had to leave almost at once. As in duty bound I added that I would leave my heart behind. The chief urged very strongly that I should stay. I learned afterwards from the interpreter that the position was that the tribe had been raided the previous night and the sheep intended for eating carried away; the chief was anxious to kill a sheep in my honour, and a day's delay would have given him a chance to raid some other tribe for one.

At Ludd I was to catch the train back to Egypt. From Jaffa to Ludd, a distance of about eight miles, the way was by a little light railway, a Decauville track such as that by which we cross-crossed the way up to the trenches in France. By rising at 5 a.m. I got a place on the light railway, and then learned that a breakdown on the line made it doubtful whether the main line connection could be made. There was still time to catch the Ludd train by a horse carriage. I engaged one. A fare of 150 piastres was insisted upon in place of the proper fare of 30 piastres; the driver knew the railway position. I took on with me a Syrian railway employee who was anxious also to get to Ludd quickly, and who spoke English as well as Arabic. Half way to Ludd the driver stopped and said that he could not catch the train unless he were promised another 50 piastres.

"You had better promise it. You need not give it at Ludd," said my fellow-passenger.

"Will you tell him exactly what I tell you now?"

The Syrian promised.

"Tell him, then, that if he does not whip up his horses at once I will take him by the scruff of the neck, tear off his ears, throw him out, drive his show to Ludd myself, and then turn the horses loose." I tapped the hint of my revolver for emphasis.

I am convinced that he interpreted faithfully, for those horses got an astonishing move on.

Hardened, as I was by the foregoing, Moses simply had no chance. Moses was a priest in the vicinity of the Sphinx on whom I was paying a call.

"I am Moses," he said, "you are a govt. man, a big man. I tell your fortune."

He made astrological, cabalistic signs on the sand. I was a little disposed to humour him, halted perhaps by his flattery, clumsy routine stuff that it was.

"How much, Moses?"

"Fifty piastres!"

Like Pharaoh's, my heart hardened. I was not 50 piastres foolish. "Too much of a bull's rust, Moses," I said in the American dialect.

Frightened by the language, he urged me further. After the robbers of Palestine the Egyptians are feeble folk.

OUR V.C.'S.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

TASKS TO WHICH MORE THAN 150 HAVE RETURNED.

Unknown, you may at any moment of to-day be rubbing shoulders with one of the V.C. heroes of the war, says a home paper.

There are now more than 150 winners of the Cross back in their old civil occupation in this country. They are unknown heroes except to their immediate circle of friends doing all manner of work in any number of different towns. Here are a few of the tasks by which V.C.'s earn their bread and butter:—Plumber, furniture dealer, van driver, milk seller, merchant, dock, farm worker, general trades, policeman, tobacco salesman, stock broker, shop assistant, railwayman, labourer, commissionaire, cotton spinner and sailor.

The following list shows the present occupation of many of those whose names were on every one's lips at some period or other of the war:—

Captain G. H. Woolley, late of the Queen Victoria Rifles, the first Territorial officer to go in the great award (at Hill 60 1915), a schoolmaster. He is at Rugby.

Major Cloutman, in business in the Midlands.

Mr. A. F. Saunders, a Territorial V.C., in business at Ipswich.

Sergeant John O'Neill, of the Leinster Regiment, and Sergeant J. E. Ockenden, of the Dublin Fusiliers—either may be seen passing to his work any day in the streets of Portsmouth.

Capt. C. H. Frisby, an officer of the Coldstream Guards, who won the V.C. in 1918, is now back on the Stock Exchange.

Lieut. Commander Percy Thompson Dean, R.N.V.R., who was voted the Cross for very conspicuous gallantry and daring in handling a motor launch during the immortal attack on Zeebrugge, is a member of Parliament, a slate merchant and has interests in the cotton industry.

Sergeant John William Ormsby, of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, a green-grocer at Dewsbury.

Sergeant Robert Bye, Welsh Guards, a London police officer.

George Wilson, Highland Light Infantry, a theatre commissionaire.

Sergeant H. B. Wood, Scots Guards, employed by the Anglo-American Oil Co., in the Bristol district.

Corporal C. A. Jarvis, R.E., one of the first men to win the Cross in 1914, an engineer at Walthamstow.

Sergeant Major G. Evans, Manchester Regiment, an inspector for the N.S.P.C.C.

Sergeant C. E. Spackman, Border Regiment, in the employ of Messrs William Whiteley, Queen's Road, W. Many of the younger officers who gained the supreme distinction have remained in the Army.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

FURNITURE.

CONTRACTS SOLICITED FOR HOUSES, OFFICES,
HOTELS & SHIPS.BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, UPHOLSTERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
HIGH-CLASS TEAKWOOD & BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

CHEONG LEE & CO.

TEL. No. 801. HEAD OFFICE, 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CABLE ADDRESS "CHEONGLEE" A.B.C. CODE 5TH EDITION.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

AND THE

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
A European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA"

J. WICKHAM, Manager.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(SEE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."

Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry.)

Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE"

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

HOTEL "ASIA"

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Rooms en Suite & with private Baths.

Roof Garden, Hairdressing, Saloon, etc.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Leading Hotel in South China.

Special attention given to Tourists.

Under the Foreign Supervision of,

THOS. G. HUTCHINGS.

TANG YUK, Director.

the late SZE KUNG,

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

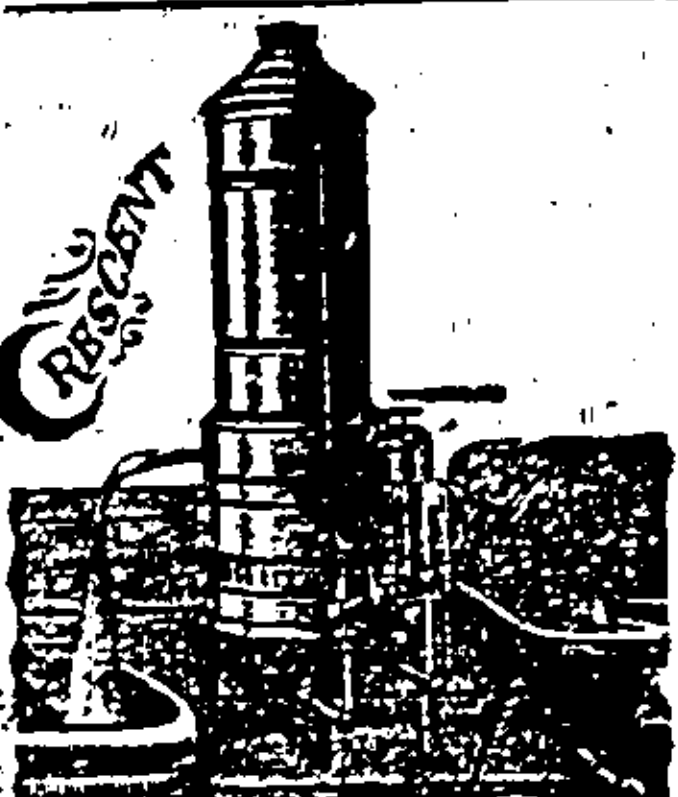
TERMS VERY MODERATE

*Consultation free.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INSTANTANEOUS WATER
HEATERS

For Gas and Oil

Unlimited Hot Water.

G. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

Nos. 30 & 31 Des Voeux Road Central.

Established 1900.

THE CLEANING OF
SUMMER FROCKS

is an important matter and

we make a speciality of

"refinishing" light Frocks

and Costumes so that they

keep clean longer than

when treated by ordinary

methods.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS, TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Office and
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"MELB" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

SATURDAY,

December 18, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Room, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A large Consignment of

TOYS.

On view Friday 17th inst.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 4, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

TUESDAY,

December 21, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Room, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

Comprising:—

Pillow Cases, Quilts, Turkish Towels,

Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double

Red Sheets, Drawwork Bedspreads,

Table Covers, Crochet and Drawwork

Dollies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask

Services, &c.

Also

A few lots of Kit Bags, Suit Cases,

and Attache Cases, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 15, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

TUESDAY,

December 21, 1920, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNI-

TURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN

BEDSTEADS, BRASS-MOUNTED

BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

comprising:—

Showerfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new),

Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One

Upolstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture

comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,

large and small Wardrobes,

Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Wash-

stands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Side-

boards, Dinner Ware, Extension Din-

ing Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner

Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath

Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood

Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture,

Slide Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures,

Carpets, &c.

Also

American Ice Chest, Enamelled Bath,

several lots Tins, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 15, 1920.

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Sub-
scription, of a building to be
run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the
WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
and to be managed for the joint use
of the Navy, the Army and Civilian
by a Joint Board of Directors.

Lists may be found at:

Messrs. Lane Crawford.

"Kelly & Walsh."

"Montre."

The Hongkong Club.

Hongkong Cricket Club.

Club Lusitano.

Engineers' Institute.

Victoria Recreation Club.

Kowloon Cricket Club.

Kowloon Bowling Club.

Peak Club.

Club de Reunion.

Crangegong Club.

M. J. BREEN

Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, December 15, 1920.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
COMPANY, (1918) LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the
Office of the Company, St. George's
Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong-
kong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd Decem-
ber, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
for the purpose of receiving a statement
of accounts and the report of the
General Managers for the year ended
30th September, 1920, and electing a
Committee of Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from FRI-
DAY, the 17th December, 1920, until
THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1920,
both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, December 7, 1920.

MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY.

Notification No. 9.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

TENDERS are invited for a
vertical boiler about four feet in diam-
eter and nine feet in height, either new
or used, together with the usual steam
and water mountings suitable for use
on a Pressman Dredger. Tenders will
be considered only on boilers in good
working condition.

Tenders, stating dimension with other
particulars of the boilers and mountings,
term, time of delivery, etc., will be
received up to 21st December by the
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of
the Min River Conservancy.

The Conservancy does not bind

itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. R. WALSHAM,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

to the Min River Conservancy.

Footscow 20th November, 1920.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE completion of the Ball Room

Extension has increased the

Dance Floor capacity to 6,000 Square

Feet.

CABARET DINNER DANCES

will be held at the above Hotel on the

following dates:—

SATURDAY, 18th December, 1920.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd December, 1920.

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WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. FREPAID.
Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED—WELL FURNISHED
FLAT in Kowloon or Hongkong
by Young Married Couple without
children per 1st or 15th March. With-
out Board. Apply Box 1245, c/o "China
Mail."

WANTED—By GENTLEMAN
FRENCH CONVERSATION,
lessons for the time of about one month
and one hour evening, stating terms.
Apply Box No. 1245, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET—For immediate occupation
THREE LARGE and LIGHT
ROOMS suitable for office. Central
position. Apply P. O. Box No. 73.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS Pedigree
Scottish Terriers and Aberdeen
Terriers. Orders for any Breed of DOGS
Promptly executed with satisfactory
results by late Kennelman to Sir Samuel
Hordern. Only bona fide purchasers
need apply Box 1240, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE OCCUPA-
TION—A FEW THREE ROOMED
EUROPEAN FLATS IN "ORIENT
BUILDINGS," CORONATION ROAD,
KOWLOON. MODERATE RENTAL.
Apply J. C. CLARK, Architect and
Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road, Central.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 352.—IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders in
duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR QUARRIES",
will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 20th day of
December, 1920, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries
at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year or, as an
alternative, for a period of 3 years from the 1st January, 1921.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the
tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in the
schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the bona fides
of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer
refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter
contained, should the tender be accepted.
The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any
tender.
Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Approximate Crown Annual Upset Rent.	Deposit with Tender.
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 and 4.	7-15	5,100	\$80
Hok U No. 1.	3-14	4,100	700
Ma Tau Kok No. 8.	4-60	2,100	200
Jordan Road No. 10.	4-65	1,300	200
Ngau Tau Kok No. 5.	2-22	1,100	200
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 19, 20, and 25.	16-80	2,600	350
Chi Kwo Liang Nos. 1-30.	24-56	2,400	400
Sai To Wan Nos. 1-16.	16-53	700	100
Lyemman Nos. 1-25.	26-44	2,600	460
Lyemman No. 26.	2-10	500	65
Ngau Tau Kok A/16 and A/17.	2-80	250	30
Ngau Tau Kok No. 26.	5-6	300	30
Tao Tee Wan No. 1.	1-84	200	30
Tao Tee Wan No. 2.	1-84	200	30
Ah Kung Ngam No. 1.	1-90	150	100

The attention of the tenderers for Lot No. 6 is hereby drawn to the fact that
the road between K.M.L. 53 and 69 will be completely closed and that it will not be
available for conveyance of stone to junks after 31st December, 1920.

JUST RECEIVED SHIPMENT OF

3 H.P. CLEVELAND

MODEL 1920/21 MOTOR CYCLES

g\$335 (75 Miles to the Gallon) g\$335

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
25, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of

the letting by Public Auction Sale, to
be held on MONDAY, the 20th day
of December, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the
Office of the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the Governor,
of One Lot of CROWN LAND at
Combe Road, in the Colony of Hong-
kong, for a term of 75 years, with the
option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the
King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary	Area in Acres	Upset Rent
1	Combe Road	1.84	150

I say

KEATING'S LOZENGES
cure the worst Cough.

Y. NAGATA
FURRIER.
Furs made up Artistically.
Furs cleaned and Remodelled.
One call at Private Residences by Appointment.
Address:—2nd Floor, 42, Praya East.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is
the largest selling cough medicine in
the world to-day because it does
exactly what a cough medicine is sup-
posed to do. It stops coughs and colds
speedily and effectively. For sale by
all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST.

LONDON, December 15th.

In the House of Commons, during the
debate on the Army Supplementary Esti-
mate, Mr. Churchill announced that Gen-
eral "Ironside's" Forces at Kavarin, which
was practically the sole protection for
North-West Persia and Teheran, would be
withdrawn in Spring. Meanwhile, we are
trying to rouse the Persian Government to
a sense of its responsibility and self-pro-
tection. It was melancholy to con-
template the possibility of the ancient capital
and monarchy being engulfed in barbarism,
but there must be a limit to Great Britain's
responsibilities. (Cheers.) Mr. Churchill
reviewed the history of the position in Mes-
opotamia, and drew attention to the fact that
the Government's efforts to reduce its com-
mitments were being hampered by rebellion. He
eulogised General Haldane's wisdom and
capacity and his success in breaking up the
rebellion. "We were only now emerging
from the campaign," Mr. Churchill said,
"in which we were fighting for our lives.
We have begun to resume the reduction of
the garrison." Mr. Churchill declared that
it was useless getting excited. The House
had dismissed the Government for refusing
to vote the additional £5,000,000 for Mes-
opotamia, but the dismissal would not alter
the difficulties nor reduce the expenditure.
For complete evacuation would involve us
in heavy fighting. If we settled out, the
country would be ruined and heavier
expense would be imposed on the British
taxpayer. It would be most imprudent to
allow the impression to get abroad that we
were going to cast down our responsibilities
out of weakness.

If we faced the situation coolly and
firmly, and pursued a policy of contracting
commitments and establishing a congenial
local Government, it would relieve us of
this burden, and enable the great natural
riches of the country to be developed to
the advantage of the Empire as a whole
and of the world.

General Townsend, in his maiden speech,
declared that it was a mistake to occupy
the whole of Mesopotamia. There was no
reason, strategically or politically, why a

AT THE Hongkong Dispensary.

You will experience no difficulty in making a selection of really elegant and useful articles for seasonable gifts, whether for ladies or gentlemen:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Established 80 Years.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

"XMAS IS COMING."

POWELL'S.

XMAS BAZAAR AND FANCY DEPT.,

Is now replete with a well selected variety of

USEFUL
INEXPENSIVE
AND
ATTRACTIVE TOYS
AND GIFTS.

We Specialise in

Social and Business Stationery,
Loose Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DEE A. WING & CO.
60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1920.

HATE ON TOP.

The Post Laurence was savagely attacked for joining in a letter of friendship from about half of the most distinguished members of the University of Oxford to German scholars, proposing a resumption of civilized relations in the interests of learning.

Lord Alfred Douglas was one of the most virulent attackers. Of course, if we are to take an ethical lead from Lord Alfred, it is not surprising that he should have been so. Dr. Bridges replied in the Times, pleading for an honourable British patriotism as against shallow and shabby substitutes. The Manchester Guardian says that such an overtone (the Oxford one) should have evoked anything else but unanimous approval shows pretty painfully how far away the minds of its critics have travelled from the spirit of patriotism in which the war was undertaken. The comity of learning is simply a part of that civilization which we went to war to maintain, and it is a somewhat tragic paradox that, when nearly a million of our kinsmen have perished for its preservation, any survivor should be found to propose that a portion of it should be scrapped in spite of their efforts.

The same paper goes on: It is, however, only a detail of a wider unfaithfulness to the dead. They let themselves be killed that more men might be assured freedom, and that the physical and moral plague of war might for a long time, or for ever, be averted from their fellow-countrymen and the world. There is a temper abroad and it animates many of those

who have power over us—which makes the frustration of their sacrifices and their hopes an object of policy—in Ireland, in India, in Germany itself. In every place where it is open to us to choose between the British spirit of 1914 and the Prussian spirit of 1914, this temper is anti-British and pro-Prussian, and it has chosen this most British action of the Oxford teachers and leaders as a test case in which to uphold the old Prussian view of the relations of nations.

Such arguments are not for the robust heathen who remembers what the Huns did and is determined never to forget or to forgive. He has every right to go on hating if he feels that way, and no one has any right to attack him for it.

But such arguments are advanced against people who are not avowed heathen. It is difficult to get this considerable body of people to "stay put." Those who remember the distracting toy of about thirty years ago, called "Pigs in Clover," will recall that the little balls, juggled into the central pen would not stay there while you went back for the rest, and thus made an almost endless puzzle of it. The people to whom these arguments apply are like those balls. You never know where you have them. Or they are like those Chinese criminals, fierce pirates one day, peaceful agriculturists the next, when the gunboat goes to investigate. They are Christians on Sundays and heathen when talking politics. The avowed heathen stays put. We know what to expect of him, and can almost respect him. What? Love my enemies? What? You take me for? He demands this with an amazement quite genuine and sincere. We may sigh over him, and wish he were more civilized, but we cannot blame him. He is an honest man.

Our big trouble is with the others, very much more numerous, who face both ways. Hate is still plainly on top in the case of those who listen to and tacitly or openly approve preachments of love. A writer in the Herald of Gospel Liberty, who has just finished a world tour, declares that hatreds engendered by the world war flourish everywhere with the vigour of vice, and everywhere pessimism exists with respect to organized Christianity. He found "spiritual death" everywhere. General Smuts said to him in Capetown, "If the ministers of the gospel would cease preaching so much about personal salvation and think of the salvation of the world, they would help deliver the world from the mess it is in; and not only save others, but save themselves." He added that the gospel of love and forgiveness was the need to-day.

The China Mail has pointed out that Hongkong legislation has followed the lines of hate, and some of the legislators, and some of the promoters and supporters of that legislation, are men who attend the Cathedral of the Kirk. (Those who are avowed heathens, as already explained, need not defend their action. They are not attacked.) We pointed out the lack of a patent message locally to these backsliders. Thereupon Mr. Williams came out with an admirable sermon against race hatreds, but the rest is silence.

In the antipodes the writer quoted was told that the war had practically killed Christian teaching. No one now wished to hear it. He asks: "Are the members of the churches willing to try to live by the plainest teachings of the gospel? Can a revival in religion be effective without repentance?"

The Christian Science Monitor, in a note on these statements, says the facts need to be presented with a supreme truthfulness. "Selfishness, whether individual or national, must be rigorously put on one side." And the Rev. D. Kennedy Bell lately an Army Chaplain says: "The failure of the Church has been her slowness to impress the nation with a sense of the social obligations which the acceptance of her formulas lays upon men."

We cannot allow these people to have it both ways, to preach love and practise hate. Let them desist from one or the other. We can understand a frankly heathen patriot believing that Lord Alfred Douglas was right and Dr. Bridges wrong, but we cannot understand a Christian who believes it, or who even maintains silence about it.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The wedding is to take place shortly of Mr. G. H. Hackett of the P.W.D., to, Sister L. H. Bone, of Government Civil Hospital.

For the convenience of passengers going to Macao for Christmas Eve, the sailing of the S.S. "Sui Tai" will be delayed until 5.15 p.m. on Friday, December 24.

The Chinese Maritime Customs at Tientsin recently made seizures of morphine valued at T\$ 54,000 from two Japanese vessels. The morphine on one steamer was concealed in four cases marked "Sulphate of Magnesia."

We are informed that His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs have accepted the invitation issued by the Portuguese Community to Luncheon at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow in honour of His Excellency the Governor of Macao.

It is reported that, on account of the recent ruling of the United States Shipping Board that no alcoholic liquor can be sold on Shipping Board vessels, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will purchase two of the five big liners allocated by the Board. Another incentive, it was said, for the company to buy two of the vessels, at least, is the fear that the Chinese cabin boys will be replaced by Americans. Regular travellers on the Pacific Mail boats the last several trips have signed petitions to the Company not to part with the Chinese boys, who, in obedience and courtesy, are considered more satisfactory than American boys.

To Magistrate Orme this morning, a Chinese detective who charged a Chinese with the unlawful possession of an imitation leather bag, said that yesterday he saw the accused and another man leaving a shop in Ching-tung with the bag in their possession. As he walked up to them, the accused's companion ran away. He was not sure who had the bag, but it was between the two men. When he arrested the accused, the bag was lying on the ground. Addressing the accused, the Magistrate said that the evidence showed he had been in possession of the bag, and therefore he must give him the benefit of the doubt and discharge him.

SPECIAL CABLES.

LURE OF "THE TRENCHES."

YOUTH IN TROUBLE.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S SON SENTENCED.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.

T. Mellows, son of Police Inspector Mellows, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the British Police Court for obtaining money by false pretences. A Chinese tradesman in his evidence disclosed that Mellows was the victim of women at the dancing hall. Mellows stoutly refused to divulge the name of another man concerned in the whole affair.

SHOT IN A BAR.

SHANGHAI MAN WOUNDED.

SLIGHT HOPE OF RECOVERY.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.

Public opinion is stiffening against the local bar district in consequence of the Mellows case and the shooting affray on Monday night in a bar room, as a result of which Mr. R. F. Hazleton, head of the Order Department of Messrs. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, was wounded in the abdomen by an American seaman and is now in a precarious condition with but slight hope of recovery.

EWO COTTON COMPANY.

TWO MILLION TAELS PROFIT.

PERSPECTS OF THE INDUSTRY.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.

At the annual meeting of the Ewo Cotton, Spinning and Weaving Company a profit was announced of over Tael 2,000,000, exceeding the previous record by 50 per cent. The Chairman expressed the opinion that the universal financial stringency was bound to exert a depressing influence on the cotton business for some little time, although eventual expansion was certain.

ROMANOFF DEAD.

GRAND DUCHESS ELIZABETH.

TO BE BURIED IN PALESTINE.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.

The P. & O. steamer "Devanha" sailed on Wednesday carrying the remains of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of the House of Romanoff, who was killed in the Russian revolution, for burial in Palestine in accordance with the express wish of the late Duchess.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

CAMPAIGN IN SHANGHAI.

SUPPORT FOR EASTERN COMMISSION.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.

Activities commenced on Wednesday in connection with the lectures and conferences of the Eastern Commission for Combating Venereal Diseases now visiting Shanghai. The Press and public are lending hearty support.

SHANGHAI RUSSIANS.

FINAL STATUS UNDECIDED.

CONSULATE CEASES FUNCTIONING.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.

The Russian Consulate has ceased functioning. The final status of local Russians is undecided. The Consular Body is discussing the matter with the Chinese and Foreign Commissioner. Deep anxiety prevails in Russian circles relative to the final outcome.

RICE IN THE STRAITS.

CONTROL TO BE REMOVED.

LIBERAL SUPPLIES AVAILABLE.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, Dec. 16.

It is officially announced that the control of rice in the F.M.S. and Straits ceases three months hence, when the present stocks will be exhausted, as a liberal supply is available from Burma and Siam.

BILIOUS HEADACHE.

ALL that is needed is to correct the biliousness and the headache disappears. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and you will soon be as well as ever.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

THE SUEZ AND THE PACIFIC ROUTES.

The British Chamber of Commerce Journal (Shanghai) gives a report of the discussion which took place at the recent conference of the British Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai on the subject of the mail service.

It was unanimously agreed that, whilst gladly recognizing that there has recently been some improvement in the mail service between China and the United Kingdom, the Conference desires to call attention to the fact that it is still subject to frequent delay and is deplorably irregular and urges the responsible authorities to make every effort to put the service on a satisfactory basis.

In moving this resolution on behalf of Shanghai Mr. Massey (Reiss & Co.) said:

I have taken some pains to ascertain whether there is any radical change that could be effected which would bring about the desired expedition of our mail service via Suez, but unfortunately after studying the schedule and conferring with the agents of the different steamship lines concerned, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the Government is doing almost all that lies in its power to do, and that until the conditions of travel are so improved as to bring us back towards what we were accustomed to in pre-war days very little can be achieved in the desired direction.

It is true that now-a-days 90 per cent. of business is conducted over the wires, but notwithstanding this a prompt and regular mail service is a very necessary complement thereto. Those of us who are engaged in the import trade know what great inconvenience has been caused both to importers, steamship agents, banks and the Customs Service through the erratic way in which our advices of shipments and documents come forward. Sometimes we have two or even three steamers of one line in harbour, without a single document relating thereto having been received.

We occasionally see an instance of a fast freighter making the voyage out of China in what we would have considered excellent mail time in pre-war days, and at one period the Government were criticised for not making regular use of these opportunities, but unfortunately a service like this is not to be relied upon for continuity. Further, in the nature of their trade these big freight steamers cannot guarantee to maintain a settled itinerary and the economic speed of the different vessels of the same fleet varies very considerably, thus making such a service, if it was availed of for mails, irregular in the extreme.

Without wishing to minimise the difficulties with which the London officials of the Post Office are concerned, it is, however, thought that if these officials kept in closer touch with the various steamship lines trading with the East, they could inform themselves more accurately as to when the various vessels might be expected to reach Hongkong and/or Shanghai, with considerable advantage to the mails. I hope that representations of this fact may be made to the responsible authorities at home and that they will see fit to act upon it.

At present the mails are coming mostly via Bombay, whence they proceed overland to Negapatnam, and from there a regular service is maintained to the Straits. The next stage is that they are sent forward as opportunity offers to Hongkong and further up the coast, but there have been instances where good judgment has not been exercised as to the on-carrying vessel. The Hongkong Chamber has kept a keen watch on this point, and it may be hoped and expected that the representations made by it, through the Hongkong Government, will lead to a non-recurrence of such instances. It is at the instance of the Hongkong Chamber that mails are now forwarded from Penang to Singapore by rail, which means a saving of at least 24 hours, and might mean the saving of several days by being able to take advantage of the earliest fast sailings from Singapore to Hongkong. The weak link in this chain is that the mails do not always arrive in Bombay in fourteen days, as scheduled, thus dislocating all the connection. We may hope that with an improvement in the P. & O. service such incidents may be eliminated.

THE PACIFIC ROUTE.

What I have said up to now refers particularly to the Suez route, and this route must ever remain the principal one for our friends in the South of China. But for those of us in the Yangtze district and the more Northern ports, the Pacific route affords an excellent opportunity for communicating quickly with the Homeland. It is not difficult to imagine, therefore, what consternation has arisen between the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific steamers with regard to the subsidy for carrying mails, with the result that a large consignment of mails, which were already on board one of the Empresses at Vancouver was unloaded at the last moment and had to come along by slower vessels, entailing a delay of at least two weeks.

A GERM DESTROYER.

THERE is no danger whatever from a lock jaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

It was naturally thought at the time that a way would soon be found out of the impasse that had arisen, but here we are four months later and, as far as one can find out, there is no immediate prospect of this particular service being resumed. I think you will all agree with me in urging on His Majesty's Government the great value there is to this not unimportant British community in the Far East that arrangements should speedily be concluded for the resumption of the carriage of mails from England by the Empress boats. By this route we can at least expect one or more fast mails per month, and though this is by no means the ideal for which we are striving, it is at any rate a very desirable step to achieve.

CAUSE OF THE STOPPAGE.

It is understood here that the dispute arose upon refusal of the Canadian Government to pay the increase "subsidy" required by the C.P.O.S. I have been privileged to see a letter dated August 30, written by the Department of Trade and Commerce to Dr. Ross, the Canadian Trade Commissioner here, on this subject and it would appear therefrom that the Post Office Department claim that they could get done for \$10,000 what the C.P. Railway ask \$40,000 for. The C.P.R. then offered to take whatever the regular postal rates were, but the Post Office Department stated that under the International Postal Union if they put any mails on the C.P.R. at all, they would be obliged to carry all other foreign mails for all countries within the Postal Union. The latter concludes with the statement that matter is now engaging the attention of the Government.

As such a small part of the mail which should be taken by these steamers emanates from Canada itself, the bulk being mail in transit for the United Kingdom, it is perhaps a not unreasonable attitude for the Canadian Government to take up. But we would urge on the Imperial Government seriously to consider whether it is not in a position to take on its own shoulders the extra subsidy required, in recognition of the big service it would thus do to British commercial interests. Should it be necessary and feasible I am quite sure that merchants would be only too glad to pay an extra fee for letters routed via Vancouver, when the connections are suitable.

AN EXAMPLE OF DELAY.

In seconding the resolution on behalf of Chefoo, Mr. Railton said:—Mr. Massey has left very little for me to say in seconding this resolution unless it may be to bring forward a couple of instances to prove that very serious blunders or mistakes have been made by the authorities somewhere between London and Chefoo. In the first instance copies of five different letters reached us earlier than the originals whereas the originals were posted a week before the copies. A friend of mine left London on April 11 on the "Delta" and seeing advices that there was a mail for China on April 3 he posted a letter to his people in North China on April 1. He came straight through and landed in Chefoo after spending a fortnight in Shanghai. And he waited two weeks before the mail which he posted on April 1 reached its destination.

C.P.R.'S POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. L. E. N. Ryan (Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.) said:—

There is one point which Mr. Massey mentioned in his speech and that is that the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services had asked for an increased subsidy. An increased subsidy was asked for but it was finally decided to ask the Canadian Government to renew the subsidy at the same figure which it was fixed at five years ago. When that was fixed the Siberian route was open and most mail matter went that way. During the war we got a great deal of mail which used to go through Siberia and the subsidy was not a profitable one during that time. I think you can hardly blame the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services for asking the subsidy to be at the same rate as before the war despite the fact that a great deal of mail is still coming out that way.

Mr. Mounsey (Tientsin) said:—It might interest the Conference if I tell them that the other day before we held our annual meeting in Tientsin we were notified that Major Nathan, who is the General Manager of the Kailan Mining Administration, had expressed willingness to approach the postal authorities in London with regard to the grave irregularities in the arrival of the mail if the Tientsin Chamber desired him to do so. We accordingly sent him a cable and asked if he would see what he could do. We received a report from him to the effect that he had seen the postal authorities who had expressed great regret at the irregularity and were intending to do all they could to improve matters. They were unable to hold out any hopes that the time would be reduced very much though they hoped to be able to improve the matter of irregularity.

A GERM DESTROYER.

THERE is no danger whatever from a lock jaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG EARTHQUAKE.

TREMORS FELT HERE THIS MORNING.

COURT PROCEEDINGS INTERRUPTED.

[China Mail Special.]

HONGKONG, Dec. 17.

Hongkong had an earthquake this morning. Did you feel it? The tremors began at 11.40 and lasted for one minute, according to Director Claxton of the Royal Observatory. Although they were slight, they were felt by many residents in the houses and offices.

The earthquake was noticed in the Supreme Court, and for a moment interrupted the proceedings. The case in progress was the big sugar suit of the Yuen Hop Hong against the Kam Cheong Hong for \$95,095.84. During the examination of a witness the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, suddenly held up his hand. "Did anyone feel the Court move?" he asked. Several of the counsel said that they had felt a movement. "I felt my seat shake perceptibly," said the Acting Chief Justice.

The Court usher promptly left the Court to find out, if possible, what had happened, but returned shortly without any definite explanation. Inquiry of Director Claxton at the Royal Observatory elicited the fact that the earthquake had been noticed at the Observatory. "We lack the proper instruments to make a full record," said the Director. "They have not been received, though they are on order. The tremors occurred at 11.40 and lasted for one minute." He added that the Observatory could not determine the direction or force of the shock.

THEATRE ROYAL.

WARWICK COMEDY CO.

"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."

"The Case of Lady Camber" was presented with great success last night by the Warwick Comedy Company at the Theatre Royal, for the second time during its season in Hongkong. The company can be recommended unreservedly for its production of this play. Horace Amesley Vachell did an excellent piece of work when he wrote it; Mr. Warwick's Company does exceedingly well when it produces it. The play is strong, dramatic, and skilfully constructed. Interest is not allowed to lag for a moment. The tension at all times is high enough to be engrossing, while monotony of continued suspense is avoided by pleasing moments of humour and flashes of sentiment.

Of the players, Miss Beatrix Wynn is entitled to special praise for her convincing presentation of Lady Camber. The part is a most important one, and Miss Wynn's interpretation was without a flaw, depicting the ill, nervous, tortured patient with cameo-like clearness and in such a way as to win for her the full sympathy of the audience. Mr. N. Thorpe Mayne, to whom credit should be given also for the production of the play, inasmuch as it was under his personal supervision, was the Dr. Napier of the play, and a very good one indeed; and Miss Mayne was an entire success as Esther York, the pretty nurse who is such an important figure in the plot of the play. Miss Muriel Aked, whose capacity in character parts seems inexhaustible, was a splendid type in Peach, Lady Camber's maid. The remainder of the company, being admirably cast, was consistently good throughout.

To-night the Company present "Eliza Comes to Stay."

KINEMA NOTES.

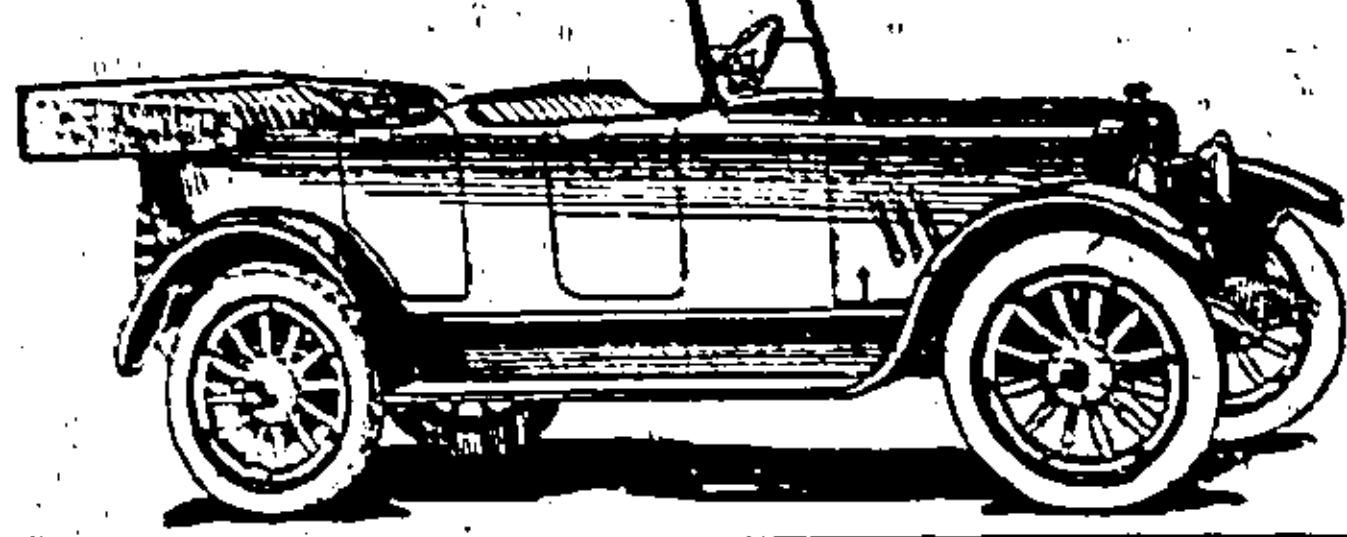
HONGKONG THEATRE.

A MARY PICKFORD PICTURE.

Another big production will be screened at the Hongkong Theatre to-morrow until Tuesday night when Mary Pickford will appear in the title role of a 6-part Aircraft picture, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." This delightful picture presents all the charms of Mary Pickford's art, together with an admirable story in a beautiful setting. A splendid 2-part comedy featuring Charles Murray and the Mack Sennett beauties will be found in "That Night." Owing to the special nature of the programme and the high cost involved, prices have been slightly increased from December 13 to 21. The management of the Hongkong Theatre anticipates that it will be in a position to offer a first class treat during the Xmas holidays. Particulars will be advertised later.

Miss Gertrude Emerson, associate editor of Asia, the only magazine on the Orient published in America, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, photographers and writers, are in Manila for a number of weeks to gather material for a special number of Asia on the Philippines.

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BRANCH
WEST POINT BRANCH 154
WORK SHOP

SPORT.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

K.F.C. v. S.C.A.

In this 1st. Division League match to be played on the Navy "A" ground to-morrow (kick-off at 4 p.m.) Kowloon will be represented by—W. Crocker; F. Wheeler and T. Knight; J. Coupland; A. Weyman and P. R. Beesley; W. Taylor, C. Millard, R. Townsend, F. Evelyn and F. Ciano.

KOWLOON RES. v. SOUTH CHINA RES.

In this 2nd. division match to be played on the South China ground to-morrow (kick-off at 4 p.m.) the Kowloon team will consist of—H. McKay; S. Hewer and K. Mason; A. Spary, H. Roberts and A. Martin; G. Jack, A. Young, A. Palmer, A. Estorff and H. Blythe.

POLICE v. WILTS.

The following team will represent the Police in their 1st division match v. the Wilts on the Navy "B" ground, (kick-off, 4 p.m.) Hilary; J. Clark and McWalter; Miller, Forbes and D. Clark; Cargill, Main, Robertson Watts, and Alexander.

ST. JOSEPH'S v. UNITED.

The following will represent St. Joseph's College in their 2nd Division League match against the United F.C., on the home ground kick-off at 4 p.m.—M. Silva; R. Omar and O. Ismail; S. A. Marcal, S. A. M. Sopher and G. Miller; A. Meyer, W. Ogley, Veloco, E. Hyndmah and A. Rahmin.

UNITED v. ST. JOSEPH'S.

The following will represent the United against St. Joseph's on Saturday the 17th inst. on the St. Joseph's ground. Kick off 4 p.m. Sharp—W. McLeod; J. Beach and C. H. Blake; A. E. Simmons, D. Laing and D. D. Urquhart; J. Kent, P. Brown, G. T. May, J. Leonard and C. Logan.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER v. STAFFS.

The following will represent Craiggower in their League fixture with the Staffs on the Craiggower ground to-morrow—L. Lammet (Capt.), B. Bradbury, W. Grimmett, F. G. Thompson, J. Bryant, R. Bass, C. Anderson, Dr. Asger, P. Lamble, S. Jex and H. Holdman.

C.S.C.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Civil Service on their own ground at 2.15 p.m., to-morrow—G. R. Sayer (Capt.), R. E. O. Bird, R. C. Wittchell, G. H. Piercy, F. de Rome, W. Chipchase, E. B. Reed, E. W. Hamilton, A. R. Sutherland, E. Fincher, W. H. Edwards.

HONGKONG C.C. v. R.E. AND I.A.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club v. R.E. and Indian Army, to-morrow, at 2 p.m., on the Hongkong Club ground—W. C. D. Turner (Capt.) T. E. Pearce, R. L. D. Woodhouse, L. Franks, F. H. Farthing, L. D. McNicoll, W. H. Madden, W. H. Drummond, F. H. Pentycross, L. A. Radford and L. J. Davies.

K.C.C. v. I.R.C.

In the above match to be played on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. on the Kowloon ground the following will represent the Indians—A. H. Rumjahn, S. H. Ismail, M. H. Abbas, A. A. Rumjahn, S. A. Ismail, D. Weerapuli, S. D. Ismail, K. Khan, S. A. R. Ismail, N. M. Bux, and D. Rumjahn.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in their match against the Club de Recreo at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday—A. O. Madar, B. A. Hyder (Capt.), M. Feroz, A. Hassan, Jacob, D. Mahomed, W. A. Hyder, G. A. Hyder, O. Rumjahn, and I. Hassan.

UNIVERSITY v. C.R.C.

The following will represent the University in the above league match to be played on the home ground on Saturday, 18 inst., at 2.15 p.m. sharp:

—D. K. Samy (Capt.), T. E. Yeoh, J. H. R. Freeborn, M. H. Roffey, R. Robertson, K. E. Mogra, H. C. Hunt, R. W. Barney, T. L. Cheah, K. S. Cheah and C. H. Yeoh.

UNIVERSITY 2nd v. I.R.C. 2nd.

The following will represent the University in the above match to be played on the I.R.C. ground on Saturday, 18th inst., at 2.15 p.m. sharp—W. J. Hinton (Capt.), E. H. Lim, T. S. Khoo, D. Remedios, M. B. Osman, E. K. Ching, T. O. Yeow, S. H. Ong, B. C. Lee, M. K. Yue, and H. M. Soc.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

CRICKET FIXTURES FOR SEASON 1920-21.

December 18, C. R. C. v. L. Home.

December 27, 2nd XI v. Club de Recreo, F. Home.

January 1, Past vs Present, F. Home.

January 5, Staff & Depts, L. Home.

January 15, Civil Service, L. Home.

January 22, R. G. A. v. F. Home.

January 29, H. K. C. C. v. L. Aways.

February 5, Craiggower, F. Home.

February 12, 2nd XI v. Club de Recreo, F. Home.

February 26, R. G. A. v. L. Home.

March 5, Civil Service, F. Aways.

March 19, L. R. C. v. F. Home.

March 26, Wiltshires, F. Home.

April 9, Kowloon, F. Home.

April 16, H. K. C. C. ("A" team), F. Home.

LAZINESS OF CRICKET.

Mr. P. F. Warner and Mr. F. T. Mann, captain-elect of Middlesex Cricket Club, were the guests of the Playgoers' Club at a house dinner.

Remarking that a clergyman at the Church Congress had declared that cricket was a loafing, lazy game, Mr. Warner said he was grieved and pained that a man in his position should talk such nonsense. "It would be a great thing for this country," said Mr. Warner, "if it were possible for cricket to be extended into every class of life. Every great business house should have its recreation ground, so that the game might be brought home to all classes of the population."

Mr. Warner told of meeting Mr. Kipling in South Africa, and asking him if he really thought they were as bad as the phrase "fanned fools and muddled oafs" implied. Mr. Kipling said in reply: "In this world, if you don't exaggerate, nobody will take any notice of you." (Laughter).

Speaking of the Australian side, Mr. Warner said Mr. Douglas was a man of great character and determination and a very fine fighter, and there was none better in a "dog fight" of cricket. He added that he thought the side was probably the best batting side that had ever left this country. Middlesex, he thought, were the best side this season, and the match with Surrey would rank in a sense as the greatest match that was ever played because of the dramatic circumstances connected with it. "I don't know that I wished for anything quite so much in my life as to win that match," said Mr. Warner, who announced that he has been asked to take a team out to Oporto, where he has played twice already, and hopes to do so in the spring.

BILLIARDS.

NAVAL MATCH.

A very interesting billiards match was played at the Royal Naval Cantonment on Wednesday between teams representing the C.P.O.'s, and the P.O.'s, of H.M. Ships "Moorhen" and "Curlew." The match was the first of two which are being played for a Challenge Cup presented by Mr. Solomon, of H.M.S. "Moorhen." Forty-five minutes were allowed for each game of the match, and all were concluded on time. The "Curlew" won four out of six games, and have thus put themselves on a good footing for the final, which will be contested at the same building on Sunday next. A feature of the match was the effective and delightful way in which Mr. Braham, of the "Moorhen," made some very nice nursery cannons which were much appreciated by the enthusiasts present. He had very hard lines in losing his game.

THE SCORES WERE—

MOORHEN. Williams 99 Powell 51 Alexander 53 Bennett 90 Viner 58 Butcher 121 Hutchins 130 Lander 48 Keefe 104 Grayland 55 Wragg 80 Braham 74

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

PORTUGUESE STUDENTS.

"IGNES SOARES SCHOLARSHIP."

In the report for the year 1919, issued in August last, the Committee of the "Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mútuos" announced that Mrs. Ignês da Rosa Soares had offered to place the sum of \$7500.00 in trust with the Society, the income from which will be dedicated in perpetuity towards the establishment of a scholarship in the Hongkong University available to the youths of the Portuguese communities of Hongkong and Macao. The deed creating the Trust has been executed by the donor, and the fund is now in possession of the Society. The annual value of the scholarship is estimated at \$600.00. The Committee will be pleased to receive applications from intending students, or from their parents or guardians.

The principal regulations governing the scholarship are—

(1). The scholarship is tenable in any Faculty of Hongkong University for five or six years, at the discretion of the Trustees, and is awarded on results of the Matriculation Examination.

(2). Students must be under the age of eighteen on the date in which the examination is held.

(3). In the event of more than one student being eligible, the scholarship will be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest aggregate result at the Matriculation Examination.

In addition to the scholarship stated above, which is available to the Portuguese communities of Hongkong and Macao generally, the attention of members of the Society is drawn to the liberal scale of allowances payable out of the Society's University Fund to parents or guardians desirous of sending their sons or wards to the Hongkong University. Should the son of a member be successful, the value of the Scholarship and the allowance payable by the Society should substantially, if not altogether, meet the cost of the student's education.

CLUB DE RECREIO.

TO-MORROW'S GARDEN PARTY.

ELABORATE DECORATIONS.

Active preparations are in progress for the decoration of the Club de Recreo, Kowloon, for the garden party at 5 p.m. to-morrow in honour of His Excellency the Governor of Macao, Senhor Henrique Monteiro Correa da Silva, and Lady da Silva.

The entire ground has been enclosed by bamboo trellis work with wide arches two yards apart. Each arch is covered with a flag and the whole place will be illuminated from one end to the other. On the lawn hundreds of pot plants of all sizes are artistically arranged in the shape of a huge six-pointed star, in the centre of which is a tall mast surrounded by beautiful palms dotted with little lights. The outline of the star is picked out by coloured bulbs and strings of lights run from each point to the top of the mast from which is flown the Union Jack. The name of the Club appears prominently on the roof of the pavilion in the middle of which is the Portuguese shield, the whole building being covered with lights, over a thousand of which have already been fixed besides those on the trees and on the ground. The large floor will be reserved for dancing and the Band of the 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, will attend, by kind permission of Lieut-Colonel Wyndham and the Officers. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs will be understood, be present and the Committee are making arrangements for a large number of guests and friends.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Dryden," Capt. Lane, 3,515 tons, arrived this morning at 8.30 a.m. from Shanghai with 1,200 tons of general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Yeterofu Maru," Capt. Takiguchi, sailed for Kobe via Shanghai at 7 a.m. to-day with 400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Korea Maru," Capt. Jin, sailed for San Francisco via Shanghai at noon to-day with 2,500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Yuen-sang," Captain McAinch, sailed for Manila at 3 p.m. to-day with 1,900 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Benarinos," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Kobe via Nagasaki at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

DEAD MAN SUMMONED!

BROTHERS AT VARIANCE.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT IN COURT.

The monotony of Police Court life was enlivened a little in Magistrate Orme's Court this morning when a case was called in which two Chinese youths were summoned by their elder brother for assault.

Mr. E. J. Grist: I appear for the complainant in this case, your Worship. My friend Mr. Lo is for the defendants. I am not prepared to proceed with the case, and would like an adjournment.

The Magistrate: Perhaps a reconciliation of the brothers may be effected in view of the proximity of Christmas.

Mr. Grist: I had that in my mind when I asked for an adjournment.

Mr. M. K. Lo: Unless the school of psychical research prove otherwise, I am afraid a reconciliation will not be possible this Christmas, because one of the parties mentioned in the summons is dead!—(Laughter).

The Magistrate: Cannot we remedy that now?

Mr. Lo: Perhaps, if your Worship struck out the name of the man who is out of your jurisdiction.—(Laughter).—He has been dead for some years. I think the complainant wanted to sue a younger brother, but by mistake put the name of the dead man in the writ. I mention this to your Worship so that if my friend wants to amend the summons, he may do so now. I too want a reconciliation of the brothers before Christmas if possible.

Mr. Grist: Apparently the dead man had not been served with the writ.—(Laughter).—Mr. Lo is appearing for the living man, I take it? The Magistrate: Are the parties agreeable to a settlement out of court?

Mr. Lo: The two brothers whom I am representing are, but I cannot speak for the complainant.

Mr. Grist: And I am not in a position to speak for him, your Worship, as I have not had any instructions yet.

The Magistrate adjourned the case until Thursday next, and expressed the hope that a reconciliation would have been effected by then.

SMALL FIRES.

YAU MATI OUTBREAK.

DRIED GRASS ABLAZE AT SHANKUWAN.

A fire broke out at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, in a house in Temple Street, Yau mati. The Kowloon Brigade turned out promptly under Superintendent Lane and extinguished the fire without much difficulty. Damage was done only to the chimney which the firemen had to break away in order to get at the flames.

The Hongkong Brigade received a call to Shankuwan last evening, and on arrival found a stack of dried grass well ablaze. A couple of hoses were promptly played on the flames, which were extinguished within ten minutes. Damage was done to the extent to \$30.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

LODGE EASTERN SCOTIA 923, S.C.

THE INSTALLATION AND BANQUET PROPOSED FOR TUESDAY, the 21st December, has been UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 7th January, 1921.

Invites already issued for the 21st December, will be accepted on the later date.

L. BREWER, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 17, 1920.

WE HAVE PREPARED THE FINEST STOCK OF

Cigars,
Cigarettes & Smoking Sundries
FOR THIS X'MAS.

YOU ARE WELCOMED

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

38-40, Queen's Road Central.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ADMIRAL LINE are representing the S.S. "WOODRICH" as Discharging Agents. We have no other interest in this steamer.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Hotel Mansions.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

Hongkong, Friday, 17th December, 1920.

1. Parades.

Parades for Week Ending 25th December, 1920 will be held in accordance with Programme of Work issued on Friday, 25th October, 1920.

2. Orders for Engineer Company by Lieut. A. E. Wright.

Maskestry.

The Engineer Company will fire PART 1 of the Maskestry Course at King's Park on Saturday, 18th December, at 3 p.m. and Sunday 19th December, at 9 a.m. Members must attend on one of these dates.

3. Maskestry.

(a) Members of the RESERVE COMPANY who have not yet fired PART 4, may also attend on dates above.

(b) Members of INFANTRY BATTALION who have not yet fired PART I, must do so on Tuesday, 21st December, at KING'S PARK RANGE commencing at 4 p.m.

4. Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A. J. M. Weyman.

Parade.

The Company, including band, will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, 21st instant, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Promotions.

To be Sergeant: Corpl. Lyon.

To be Corporals: L. Corpl. East and L. Corpl. Mackay.

To be Lance Corporals: Cadets Garrod, Flogg and Ogilvie.

Strength.

Sergt. Taylor having been transferred to No. 1, Platoon, and Sergt. Ramsay to Machine Gun Section, are struck off the strength of the Company.

G. F. E. RAPSON, Bt. Major, Adjutant, H. K. V. D. Corps.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

All bills for payment must be reached to Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters before the 20th December, 1920, owing to all accounts being closed on the 25th December, 1920.

H. K. V. D. C.

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Offers are invited for the purchase of the

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"ANGHIN"

Gross Tonnage 1613

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Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to, and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. Boustead & Co., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Hongkong; and the undersigned.

Sealed tenders should be lodged with Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta. The tenders, which must be in sterling, will be opened at Calcutta on MONDAY, the 31st January, 1921, and must be valid for 14 days after that date.

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1 Qt. Moot & Chandon Champagne "Crown Brand"
1 B. Blackberry Brandy
1 Pt. D.O.M.
1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy
2 " King George IV W.L. Whisky or Perfection
2 " Superb Tawny Port
2 " St. Julien Claret
1 Old Brown Sherry Red Seal
1 D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin
1 Burgoyne's Australian Burgundy
1 phial Pomeranian Bitters

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 Qt. Gillemeart Champagne
1 Pt. D.O.M.
1 Qt. Burgoyne's Australian Burgundy
1 " Martell's XXX Brandy
2 " King George IV W.L. Whisky or Perfection
2 " Tawny Dry Port
2 " St. Julien Claret
1 D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin
1 Vino de Porto Yellow Seal Sherry
1 phial Pomeranian Bitters

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 Qt. Burgoyne's Australian Burgundy
1 Pt. Get Fines Peppermint
1 D.O.M.
2 " King George IV Old Port
1 " King George IV W.L. Whisky or Perfection Whisky
1 " Burgandy's XXX Brandy
1 " Amontillado Sherry White Seal
2 " Medoc Claret
1 D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin
1 phial Pomeranian Bitters

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MANILA, CEBU & LOILO—HONGKONG—Dec. 20, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK—HONGKONG—Dec. 21, at 10 a.m.
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Empress of Russia Feb. 10 Feb. 23

Empress of Japan Mar. 15 Apr. 6

Empress of Asia Mar. 31 Apr. 18

"Monteagle" Apr. 7 May 1

Empress of Russia Apr. 28 May 16

Empress of Japan May 10 May 21

Empress of Asia May 26 June 13

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S.S. "NANKING" March 15th

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HAICHING—Capt. A. H. Stewart—MONDAY, 9th Dec., at Noon.

SWATOW,

(PASSENGERS ONLY.)

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

OUTLOOK IN IRELAND.

LONDON, December 14th. It is announced that the Irish Garrison is being increased by ten battalions, owing to the introduction of martial law. The Bishop of Cork's communication order has caused a sensation in extremist circles. Sign Feilers have denounced the Bishop's action.

LONDON, December 15th. Father O'Flanagan, in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, requested that facilities may be given him to communicate with Mr. de Valera, who is at present in America, and with Mr. Griffith, who is at present imprisoned in Dublin.

The Premier replied that facilities will be afforded him for seeing Mr. Griffith, while as regards Mr. de Valera the ordinary methods of communication with America were fully open to Father O'Flanagan.

In the course of his letter, Mr. Lloyd George said: "I sincerely trust that the activities of all men of peace and goodwill will bear fruit, that the policy of those adhering to violence will finally be abandoned, and that the people of Ireland will be free to return to constitutional methods whereby alone their reasonable aspirations can be attained. I heartily join with you in hoping that the season of Christmas will allay passions which are precluding the present hideous, unchristian strife, and so pave the way for frank and peaceful discussions with the elected representatives of the Irish people, which are essential to a just and reasonable settlement."

LONDON, December 14th. In the House of Commons, Lieut.-Commander Greenwood on a motion for adjournment demanded an impartial inquiry into the occurrences at Cork.

Mr. Adamson supported the motion. Sir Hamar Greenwood declared that the loss of life was more important than the cost of buildings. Only one woman lost her life through fire. He repudiated the suggestion that the fire was caused by the Forces of the Crown. Sir Hamar Greenwood read a telegram sent to Lieut.-Commander Greenwood from the Lord Mayor of Cork and the members of the House of Commons. Mr. Walsh and Mr. Roche, alleging that, during the week in Cork, "men and women were held up in the streets and robbed, unoffending citizens were publicly whipped and shot, and it is believed that some were burnt alive in their houses. We demand an immediate withdrawal of the Army of Occupation."

Sir Hamar Greenwood said that General Strickland had started an inquiry to-day. He would telegraph to General Strickland to call on the Lord Mayor of Cork. Mr. Walsh and Mr. Roche, and at their meeting had been quoted in the "Horn" as "they shall turn up." They should have safe conduct. Not one of the three had ever condemned the murders of police and soldiers. Proceeding, Sir Hamar Greenwood said that these murders prevented the people of England and Ireland from coming to a peaceful settlement, and suggested that an inquiry by Lord Cave, Lord Buckmaster and the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons was impossible. The only person who could hold an impartial inquiry was the General Officer Commanding the Forces, and he was doing so.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, dealing with the argument that we should endeavour to stand well in the opinion of the world, declared that the only part of the world that counted at this difficult period was the part which wished us well. He had yet to see any comment, official or unofficial, from any civilised country condemning the British Government. On the other hand, he had seen many communications written to him in one of the most difficult tasks that ever faced a Government, namely, suppressing a conspiracy which, during the war, grew strong and powerful and which could not be wiped out in single minutes. Sir Hamar Greenwood thought that we held our position in the esteem of the world as strongly as ever. He could not imagine anything more contemptible than to yield at all costs to gangs of assassins who, by murder and arson, endeavoured to intimidate the country into surrender. We were dealing with this conspiracy fairly and fearlessly. Sir Hamar Greenwood repeated that there was no policy of reprisals, and read documents to show that himself, General Macready and other heads had done their best. He maintained that it was unfair to attribute every burning to the gallant men who had showed such splendid restraint against almost intolerable provocation. The Forces of the Crown had saved Cork from absolute destruction. When the military took over the work and spared no efforts to check the flames. There was no evidence

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TRADE COMPETITION.

AMERICAN ACTIVITY.

WORLD MARKETS THREATENED WITH A FLOOD OF GOODS.

F. A. McKeezie, writes in the *Empire Mail*—

Recent American developments are of great interest and importance to British manufacturers because they are bound, in the months ahead, to have a serious effect upon our trade, both home and overseas. Up to recently many felt that we were justified in regarding the American plans for building up a great postwar foreign trade lightly. There were several reasons for this: (1) American production had not yet caught up with the home demand and manufacturers could find a more profitable market at their doors than they could overseas. (2) American prices were high and were made still higher for foreign buyers by the appreciation of the dollar. We had to pay \$1 for every normal £4/6. (3) Shipping freights were so high and delays owing to congestion so serious, that delivery overseas was costly and uncertain. (4) Labour difficulties in America were abnormal and growing. Prices kept rising all the time. In one case known to me of American goods urgently wanted for the British market—by no means an exceptional case—the price rose forty per cent. in two months, while acceptance of the order was delayed on the American side owing to strikes. This was followed by delays of three weeks at New York before freight could be secured and was further followed by a long delay at the Port of London after the goods had reached here, before delivery could be secured. With these handicaps it is not surprising that American business men who came to England last year, full of enthusiasm for developing the markets on this side, returned home bitterly disappointed, while some British houses seeking to develop American trade have retired in disgust.

ADVANTAGES.
But to-day many of these conditions are altered. The handicap of the high exchange still continues and is growing worse, rather than better. There is still congestion at the ports on both sides. But freights are on the downward path. Above all—here is the essence of the whole thing—American production has at last caught up with and surpassed the home demands. This has brought two results: a fall in prices and a fresh campaign for foreign trade. American manufacturers finding themselves overstocked and being determined to keep their factories going, will now dump their goods wherever they can find a profitable field.

In this campaign the Americans have certain great factors in their favour—abundance of raw material, mass production, and high production. American trades unionism is often unreasonable and exacting, but it has not, save in exceptional cases, adopted the suicidal policy of inducing the workman to limit his output. High production with high wages, have given the Americans an advantage difficult to over-estimate.

The Americans possess another advantage which it would be foolish to ignore. The grouping together of productive units turning out the same line of goods under the control of a single combine, has certain great benefits. Ability to control retail prices or to keep up rates is the least of these, and, as a rule, is more illusory than real. The big Combine generally has enough smaller competitors to make it quite reasonable prices. But Combine control enables research departments to be run, economy to be systematically and scientifically cultivated, and efficiency to be obtained far more readily than can be done by the smaller unit. The control of the Combine may be on occasions hard, and may occasionally fall very heavily on the individual; but when it is properly done it certainly makes for efficiency and economy. American business to-day is more, and more coming under Combine control, and is more and more bound to do so, in effect if not in name, despite all the anti-trust laws that all the Legislatures can pass at their leisure.

THE POST-WAR POSITION.

The story of America's post-war foreign trade activities is worth studying. At the close of the Great War, American manufacturers found themselves in positions of considerable uncertainty. Enormous plants had been developed; almost incredible profits had been earned. America had drawn nearly all the loose gold of the world into her coffers. She had turned herself from a land carrying her foreign trade and exchange at a heavy annual loss to a land carrying on her foreign trade at a heavy annual profit. Manufacturers in all lines were gorged with money. The new millionaires were reckoned by the thousand, while the new hundred-millionaires were quite an important group. The Armistice, coming suddenly and unexpectedly, gave the business world a very nasty jar, and momentarily threw everything out of gear. Factories engaged on war work had no more work to do. There was a short spell during the winter of 1918-19, when it seemed that the country might have to face a great industrial crisis. Then, almost in a day, it was found that the factories, one and all, were more busy than ever. The American public for close on two years had been economising and making money. Expenditure had been unfashionable, and while the Americans never, even in the hardest days of the War, cut their outlays as the British people did they still went slow. Now, after the Armistice, the people, with pocket books full, with heavy banking accounts and with appetites whetted by abstinence, started out on an orgy of extravagant buying such as the modern world has never witnessed. Nothing was too good, nothing was too dear, nothing was too extravagant. The workman who long ago had ridden to work on his "flivver"—which after all was a very sensible thing for him to do—now developed a taste for fine cars and could pay for them. The very schoolboy wanted a car of his own. All the automobile works turning out all that they could by the most scientific methods of mass production could not meet the call for their goods. Clothing of all kinds seemed to go up night after night. I paid three visits to one shoe store in New York City within a few weeks. On the first occasion the price of a pair of shoes was \$12 on the second \$15, on the third \$20. Costly furniture, costly food, costly office furnishings—it was the same everywhere. The manufacturers made still fresh fortunes, the workman, by constant strikes and threats raised their already high wages sky high. The public could pay and the public was willing to pay.

American financiers—the great money kings who exercise supreme control from their headquarters in the neighbourhood of Lower Broadway—saw that this thing could not last. Manufacturers desired a broader basis of prosperity and so, even in the height of the boom, financiers and manufacturers combined to lay the foundations of fresh foreign trade markets. The big banks opened more and more branches over the world. In many cases they could not find American men sufficiently trained in foreign banking; so they sent to England for our young men. Manufacturers opened their foreign agencies. They sent big deputations overseas. Mr. Frank Vanderlip headed one of these deputations to the Orient and opened up very important Japanese connections there. Numerous deputations visited, and are visiting, the United Kingdom, and the continent of Europe. South America was, and is, the object of a special effort. Fresh shipping lines were formed for direct shipping connections. And during all this time footloose was being maintained. The United States was even then the greatest exporting nation in the world, but activities were hindered by lack of supplies. Large numbers of orders sent from Europe were never executed, first, because America could not spare the goods and, secondly, because she was not satisfied that Europe could pay.

BEGINNING OF A DECLINE.
Now the scarcity is ended. The scarcity of labour, which was one of the great factors in hindering still greater production, no longer exists. Immediately after the war closed large numbers of foreign labourers went home; now the flood

WHITE AUSTRALIA.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

NEW RULES.

The following statement from the Chinese press will, if true, be read with much interest:—

"Through the efforts of Mr. Wei Tze-shun, the Chinese Consul-General in Australia, an arrangement has been arrived at with the Australian immigration authorities whereby Chinese merchants' families and students may be permitted to land in Australia."

"Chinese students have been allowed to remain in Australia for an unlimited number of years provided they do not carry on any activities other than study. Failure to comply with these rules means deportation."

"Families of Chinese merchants (who have hitherto been prohibited from landing) may be allowed to land provided they produce regular passports issued by the Chinese Government. In case of the death of the merchants, the Chinese Government will be responsible for the repatriation of the widows and children."

"Chinese travellers will be permitted to stay in Australia for one year provided the applicant is able to produce a Chinese passport valid by the British Consul at the port of embarkation in China."

of European labour is returning to America greater than ever before. There was no difficulty in finding sufficient workers to take in the great harvest of the West this autumn. Employers can pick the workmen in place of workmen picking their employers. The upward rise of wages has stopped and a decline has begun. The cost of living is on the down grade; food is cheaper; clothing has fallen. Costs are coming down.

Experience has proved that wages movements in America are apt to be very much more rapid and extreme than those of other countries. The rise in wages was more sensational than anything which Europe had to show. Men were finally paid rates out of all reason. Now that the fall has begun, the decline may be just as sensational.

That there will be labour troubles is probable, that the cost of production will fall is as certain as anything can be. The public which bought so extravagantly has now ceased to buy; a cold fit has followed a hot fit, and excessive economy is once more taking the place of excessive ostentation. All this, of course, is very much along the lines of what has been experienced in Great Britain, only America has gone through it on a bigger scale, and in a more extreme form.

American manufacturers are naturally fighting desperately against the decline in prices. This has been notably illustrated in the textile trade, where the manufacturers have closed some mills, and have given minimum price guarantees to jobbers and retailers. This kind of thing does very well, when it is supported by flourishing business prospects, but when there is a dropping market all the limitation of output and artificial maintenance of minimum prices that can be devised will not permanently prop up rates. This bolstering up of home prices in textile goods has been followed by an effort to sell more overseas.

A QUESTION FOR BRITISH EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS.

During the next year American manufactured goods are coming to England and will invade our markets overseas as they have never done before. We will find ourselves flooded with American motor cars, American underwear, American fancy products, American clothing and American wares of every kind. In our steel market the weight of American competition already being severely felt, this American invasion will be backed by great financial resources and by good-selling organisations.

This may seem a gloomy forecast. But few, if any, who have studied the basic conditions of the American industrial world to-day will deny it. Eventually the thing will right itself. Competition will in some cases finish in combination, rivals will become allies. There is bound to be an increasing demand for some form of protection against the American imports.

The most direct way of fighting this aggravated American competition would be along the lines of a war of prices. British employers and British workers will have frankly to face the question whether they are to reduce their profits and wages, and speed up their output, or lose trade. The competition they will have to face is not equal competition on standard lines of goods, but the flooding of their markets with the over-products of a tremendously speeded-up industry.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

WHEN your child has whooping cough be careful to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as may be required. This remedy will also quiet the tough mucus and make it easier to expectorate. It has been used successfully in many epidemics and as it contains no narcotic or other injurious substances it is perfectly safe. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HOW LEVINSKY LOST.

CARPENTIER'S VICTORY.

A SPECTACULAR FINISH.

The *New York Times* of October 12, reports that Georges Carpentier, European heavy-weight champion, knocked out Battling Levinsky, American light heavy weight champion, in the fourth round of their scheduled twelve-round battle before a crowd of more than 15,000 in the Jersey City baseball park.

The finish of the fight came one minute seven seconds after the fourth round opened. A heavy right blow to the jaw, one of a series of frantic rights and lefts which Carpentier showered on his rival, sent the veteran Philadelphia boxer crashing through the ropes in a neutral corner. Referee Harry Erle stepped quickly between the two combatants, and with extended left arm, held Carpentier at a safe distance as he bent down and started the count.

The finish was spectacular. Levinsky, boxing a losing fight almost from the start, was cornered by the rushing, wild-eyed, eager Carpentier. The Frenchman had sent his rival to the canvas on two previous occasions, for counts of eight in each instance. He was lashing out savagely with both arms in wild attempts to land a decisive blow.

The Frenchman's rushing attack forced Levinsky into the corner. Carpentier in a leap was upon his foe, striving to batter down Levinsky's upraised, protecting arms. A flurry of rights and lefts failed of effect, but Carpentier persisted, and finally produced the desired opening. Like a flash, he darted forward, his right poised for instant action. Suddenly he crashed the blow home with the accuracy of an expert fencer lunging on the attack. The punch landed solidly on Levinsky's jaw and the boxer crumpled in a heap, slipping through the ring ropes on his journey downward.

The result was early forecasted. Levinsky, not even approaching the batter of old, was outclassed pronouncedly by his young and ambitious rival. The big Levinsky, at 175 pounds, appeared in good condition physically, but in other respects he was not to be compared to the man recognized at one time as the cleverest light heavyweight in the ring. Levinsky's defensive skill was missing. He was slow, and the old brilliance of attack was noticeably absent. Almost from the time men put up their hands it was evident that Levinsky was outclassed.

As early as his second round Levinsky was in danger of a knockout. He was sent to the floor twice in this session and on each occasion required a count of eight to collect his scattered senses. Famely he weathered a storm of blows which Carpentier aimed at his jaw, but gradually the American ring general was battered down to defeat.

In his victory Carpentier failed to impress as a possibly dangerous opponent for Jack Dempsey. If the Frenchman fought at his best and he evidently did, then he would do well to steer clear of the Utah mauler. Carpentier in his attack leaves himself wide open, and no man can afford to do that against Dempsey.

Carpentier, on his showing against Levinsky, is not impervious to attack. He is not impervious to assault, and his offensive is not quite up to the standard expected of a man considered in the light of a prospective opponent for Dempsey.

The brilliant speed, cleverness and boxing skill expected of the Frenchman did not materialize. Carpentier discarded whatever knowledge of ring science he had when he squared off against his rival. Instead, he plunged in wildly in an anxious exchange of blows with his American rival. He out-fought Levinsky beyond question, while the bout lasted, but there was no positive direction or infallible accuracy in his blows. Indeed, he missed many well intended swings for the face and stomach of Levinsky.

The crowd acclaimed Carpentier in a wild outburst of cheering after the bout. The French war hero boxer had made good in his initial American bout and the result was popular. One of the most representative crowds that has ever witnessed a bout here stood cheering wildly through a pushing, jostling, good-natured crowd eager to slap him familiarly on the back.

Levinsky, morose and dejected in his corner, sat, surrounded by seconds and handlers, seeking to cheer him, as the crowd remained, in little groups, to discuss the result. As he left the ring Levinsky was greeted on all sides with sympathetic expressions, contrasting vividly with the acclaim which greeted the French victor.

Carpentier sought to end the fight with a single blow immediately the bell sent the men on their journey. He made no pretence of boxing. There was no demonstration of lightning-like speed, no phantom-like dancing in or out. He just cut loose in a wild orgy of swinging which surprised the onlookers, and Levinsky particularly.

RATS CAPTURE LINER.

"LEVATHAN" OVERRUN.

AN ARMY OF CATS KILLED.

One of the revenges of the war that must be sweet to the Germans is the possession by the United States of the "Leviathan," formerly the "Vaterland," the greatest of all the great liners of which our late enemies were so boastfully proud.

The 55,000-ton vessel, with its 11 decks, was among the ships seized in American ports by the United States before this country entered the war, and must, therefore, be paid for at her full appraised value at the time she was taken over. This was 15,000,000 dollars (normally £3,000,000).

For 14 months she has been lying useless at her dock in the Hudson River, a paradise for barnacles and rats, at an expense to the nation of £600 a day—to date, say, £110,000—and what to do with her the Shipping Board authorities have not the least idea.

Neither do they know what to do with her population of rodents numbering many thousands who render life for the upkeep crew maintained aboard so merry as Dr. John Evan Holt-Harris, director of the laboratory of the Government Quarantine Station, plaintively expressed after investigating the situation.

Dr. Holt-Harris was charged with the duty of ridding the "Leviathan" of the rats. He found the vessel far too big to fumigate with hydrocyanic gas, as he had contemplated, and so he is trying to kill them off by starvation.

Not a scrap of food has been allowed on board for three weeks, the crew taking their meals ashore.

After the first week of this siege the numerous cats that had been mobilised in a previous effort to keep the rats in check, disappeared.

Then the mercenary rodents fell back for food on the leather cushions and all other fittings that yielded to their need.

Dr. Holt-Harris now counts on the weaker rats dying of old and being devoured, and then on the survivors killing each other.

DEFEATING PUSSYFOOT.

CHOCOLATE MYSTERIES.

NEW CREME D'ORIENT LIQUEUR.

"An Old-Fashioned Woman" writes

In a Home paper:—
I tried to count the number of different kinds of drinks shown at the Brewer's Exhibition, at the Agricultural Hall.

No one seemed to know how many there were, but men went from one stall to another sampling various bottles.

"If it's part of a buyers' job to sample everything here, he must feel rather dreadful at the end of the perfect day," I remarked to an expert.

But the man replied, "There are worse jobs than this. Tea-tasting, for instance. It's a well-known fact that no one can survive tea-tasting for more than a couple of years. Sampling wine is different—it does give a man a chance."

I am told that women like distinctive liqueurs. They want drinks with dreamy names and musky flavours, so a Chelsea firm has invented a poetic potion called "Creme d'Orient." It sounds like a face-cream, but I am told it has a certain power.

Here, as at every stall, I was asked to "take" something. "I think I'll have a chocolate," I said, looking at some delectable boxes on the table.

"Certainly, madam, but eat the chocolate all at once and don't open your mouth."

I gasped, but obeyed. Then I understood. The innocent-looking sweetmeat was full of a queer-tasting liquid, which the man assured me was "full strength liqueur." These chocolates are sold at half a guinea a pound in the West-end shops.

France, I learned, has sent us a new drink. It is a sparkling red muscatel from Epemay very prettily bottled, and it is called "Redoute."

New bottles count as much as old wine with some people, for an expert says the great sale of a certain popular French wine is largely due to its charming appearance.

"The connoisseur wouldn't touch it," he added, "but ladies adore it." Port wine, which makes me think of City sidersmen and about churchwardens, is becoming more and more popular, so perhaps even the 120,000 gallons which are to be sold at Ming-ching-lane may leave someone dry.

Plans of model public houses are shown which include special provision for their wives' company. "Provision also for other forms of light amusement," the appended statement adds.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON.

Farm Fed Turkeys and Geese, Sucking Pigs, Capons, Haggis, Ham, Bacon, Hares, Rabbits, Sausages of all description, Mince Meat.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

Gruyere Cheese	80 cents per lb.
Gouda Cheese	80 " "
Australian Cheddar Cheese	80 " "
Edam Cheese	\$3.25 per ball.

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THE PORT OF LONDON. OIL FUEL ON PASSENGER SHIPS.

Although the figure for the total net tonnage of vessels arriving at and departing from the Port of London during 1919, shows a considerable improvement on that for the preceding year, it still falls far below the corresponding figures for the years immediately prior to the war. In 1913, the last year of trade entirely unaffected by the war, the net tonnage arriving and departing amounted to 40,082,282, whereas for 1919, the first complete year after the termination of hostilities, the figure was 26,335,191 tons, or rather less than 66 per cent. of the pre-war figure. Last year, however, as might be expected, showed a considerable improvement over the previous year, in which the low-water mark of 14,564,008 tons was reached, this latter figure being little more than 36 per cent. of that for 1913. For the other war years the figures were 37,154,133 tons for 1914, 30,890,531 tons for 1915, 24,976,437 tons for 1916, and 18,053,002 tons for 1917, each of which, it will be noticed, shows a diminution of some 6,000,000 tons on the preceding year. These figures, it should be stated, by no means accurately represent the activity of the Port of London during the war, since the tonnages of many vessels using the Port on Government service are not included. The total value of the goods imported or exported from the Port of London last year amounted to nearly 820,000,000, which is about 31.7 per cent. of the whole overseas trade of the United Kingdom, and is only slightly less than the import and export trade of Liverpool. For the latter port, the value of the goods handled in 1919 amounted to nearly 828,000,000, or about 32 per cent. of that for the whole country. The figure for London shows an increase of 51.3 per cent. on that for 1918, while for Liverpool, the increase is only 21.2 per cent. The foregoing figures have been taken from the Report of the Port of London Authority for the year ended March 31 last, in which period the Authority landed, or received 2,699,181 tons of import goods, and also handled 737,783 tons of goods for export. The imports show an increase of 19.8 per cent. in comparison with the previous year, and the exports an increase of but little more than 9 per cent. The stocks in the warehouses directly controlled by the Authority at the end of last March amounted to 784,608 tons, as compared with 705,327 tons at the end of March, 1919, the difference of 79,281 tons representing an increase of over 11 per cent. In this connection the report states that the demand for storage space has been unprecedented owing to the fact that shipments under forward contracts for certain articles such as tea, wool, and meat were made without regard to the rate at which they were able to pass into consumption. To meet this demand the Authority has provided additional storage space, amounting in all to 2,500,000 sq. ft., of which about 800,000 sq. ft. were added during the year to which the report refers. The shortage of railway trucks, barges and road wagons has made the problem of distribution extremely difficult ever since the outbreak of war, and although at the height of the recent congestion period, about a year ago, some measure of relief was obtained by the employment of Government motor lorries, the report states that this method of transport was found to be costly. Various measures adopted by the Authority have however, materially reduced the congestion, and although it cannot yet be stated with certainty that there will be no recurrence of the trouble, it appears that the time required for the turning round of ships is now approaching the normal—Engineering.

The increasing adoption of oil fuel in passenger vessels raises questions of fire risk. Oil leakage may be a source of danger which is not present in ships burning coal, while internal damage due to collision or stranding may release the oil in considerable bulk with possibility of it becoming ignited. Vapour rising from oil stored in tanks may also conceivably become a source of fire danger. In view of these considerations, the Board of Trade appointed a Committee last January to enquire into the matter. Its report has just been published, and a number of recommendations made, which in view of the authoritative nature of the Committee one may anticipate will be adopted by the Board. Among the more important of these it is suggested that a sample of each supply of fuel oil taken on board a vessel shall be tested by the chief engineer to see that its flash point is not below 150 F. The test is a simple one and can be carried out with an apparatus which has already been sanctioned by the Board of Trade. It is proposed that it shall be allowable to carry oil in cellular double bottoms under engine and boiler compartments and in peak tanks, deep tanks and bunkers. Consideration should, however, be given to the avoidance, as far as possible, of oil-fuel bunkers in 'tween decks space overhanging boiler rooms, or of oil-fuel bunkers adjoining the ships' sides abreast of the boiler rooms. Where these are found to be necessary, they must be sub-divided into compartments not exceeding 21 ft. in length. To prevent the spread of fire which might follow on a collision or grounding in way of oil-fuel bunkers, it is proposed that the boiler and funnel casings should be so insulated, and all doors and other openings so arranged that the heat from even a fierce fire would not endanger surrounding wood-work or accommodation. Further points deal with the leading of air pipes to an open situation, the testing of storage tanks, &c. The Committee's investigations indicated that the chief cause of fire had proved to be leakage from flanged joints in the pressure system conveying heated oil to the boilers, and accordingly solid-drawn steel pipes are recommended with machining flanges coupled practically metal to metal. Any jointing material used should be the thinnest possible, and impervious to oil heated to 250° F. The scantlings of flanges should be suitable for a working pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and all pipes, fittings, &c., should be tested to double working pressure or at least 400 lbs. after jointing. Other recommendations in connection with lighting, ventilation, &c., we need not refer to in detail. It will be gathered that this expert Committee is satisfied that no drastic measures are necessary to meet the fire risk on such oil-burning passenger ships. Their recommendations can, in general, be carried out without difficulty, and as we have said, one may expect to see them adopted officially.—Engineering.

While returning home yesterday with \$6 change in copper cents, a Chinese maid-servant was accosted by a man who first helped himself to ten rolls of the coins, amounting in value to \$5, and then made off. The alarm was promptly raised, and the thief was cornered in Shanghai Street. In disposing himself of the coins the man let fall a dagger hidden in his girdle. The bystanders showed great zeal in recovering the scattered coins but not in returning them to the unfortunate maid-servant. In the Police Court this morning, a previous conviction having been proved against the thief, Magistrate Smith sentenced him to nine months' hard labour.

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